LANGUAGE OF MONKEYS Mow the Man-Like Ayes Chatter, Laugh and Express Their Anger.

In the way of language, monkeys manifest their passions, emotions, de-sires and fears by cries and gestures, emphasized by significant accents, which vary with the species. Monkeys and children, together with savages and uneducated people of civilized nations, manifest an inclination to mimic the gestures and motions of all persons whom they see. We think that this trait is especially prominent in monkeys, but thousands of instances might be cited to show mankind, old and young, shares it with them. The attitude and the sagacity of monkeys are so human that some savages believe that it is out of maliciousness that they do not talk. In fact, a monkey migh pass for a dumb man, because he does not articulate the consonants clearly as we do; but not all men have this power of articulation in an equal degree. We have stammerers by birth and by habit. Some savage tribes have as senty alphabet complicated by clicks and nasal and guttural sounds that can not be imagined till they are heard. All monkeys have voices, and many of them have very strong ones. Excepting the solitary and tacitum orang outang, the species which live in troops are chatterers, and keep up a great hubbub. The principal tones of their noisy and rapid language, with the frequent repetitions of the same sounds, may also be found in the languages of the most savage peoples. They are, for the most part, complex, guttaral and harsh articulations, with few variations. But the alphabets of some of the African and Melanasian nations. Melanesian nations are not much richer. In both it is generally the labials which are wanting. Laughter is not wholly peculiar to men, for some monkeys have a noisy and expansive laugh analogous to ours. Cook has stated that natives of the New Hebristated that natives of the New Hebrides express their joy by a kind of guttural whistle, analogous to the jerky,
rattling laugh of some monkeys.
Monkeys are also capable of showing
sorrow and weeping; and it is possible
o follow on their faces the equivalents
of the physiognomical changes which
in man answer to the expression of his
various emotions. Among these are various emotions. Among these are the drawing back of the corners of the mouth and the contract on of the lower cyclid, which constitute the monkey's smile, and the depression of the eyebrow and forchead in anger. — Madame Clemence Royer, in Popular Science Monthly.

STREET GAMINS.

Unusually Bright Youngsters Many o Whom Might Be Made Respectable.

"That group of boys huddling over the warm grating will be the highwaymen, burglars, tramps and murderers of fifteen years hence," says one who has been studying the street boys. Well, he may be right in some cases, but surely he is not in all. Some of those dirty, shabby, bare-footed little fellows will not sink; they have the ability to rise, and they will.

You will notice, even among the wash their faces and use better lan guage than the others; some who one lay are missing from the crowd. One of the poor little creatures, impelled by an impulse he does not understand "gets a job." He earns honest money and begins to lodge where faces mus be washed every day. He climbs another step, and is "in an office." After awhile he is promoted, and is spoken of as "that young man with Helps & Co."

And by and by he becomes a man of whom men speak with respect as a self-made man. One of them, perhaps that black-eyed little fellow with the long curling hair, may some day find out that he loves to draw on the blank wall with chalk or charcoal, may gradunlly understand his yearnings, and come in time to be a great artist. The quiet fellow there, if only some good Sabbath-school teacher coaxes him int: school, has it in him to be one day i promising young preacher, who, know-ing what wretchedness is himself, can titly address the wretched.

A helping hand, a kind word, a little

money properly used, will save most of these street boys from the penitentiary or the gallows, and make them at least

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17

decent young men.

Dirty as he is, ignorant as he must be, the street boy is usually shrowd and bright, ready to seize an opportunity, ready to understand the value of wealth and respectability, and needs only a rough plank of help to save him from perisaing in the sea of destruction. Let nobody withhold the plank, saying to himself: "It is only a street boy; he is doomed to perdition; let him drown."—N. Y. Led jer.

BIRDS OF CUBA.

Gay-Plumaged Songators With Bodies No Larger Than Batterfles.

Throughout the woods and groves

flit a variety of birds, whose dazzling colors defy the palette of the artist. Here the loguscious parrot utters his harsh natural notes; there the red flamingo watches by the shore of the lagoon, the waters dyed by the reflection of his scarlet plumage. It would require a volume to describe the vogetable and animal kingdom of Cuba, but among the most familiar birds are the golden robin, the blue-bird, the catbird, the Spanish woodpecker, the gaudy-plumed paroquet and the pedoreva, with its red throat and breast and its pea-green head and body. There is also a great variety of wild pigeons, blue, gray and white the English lady-bird, with a blue head, scarlet breast and green and white back; the indigo-bird, the golden-winged woodpecker, the ibis, and many smaller species, like the humming-bird. Of this later family there are said to be sixty different varieties, each sufficiently individualized in size and other peculiarities to be casily identified by ornithologists. Some of these birds are actually no larger in body than butterflies, and with not so large a spread of wing. A humming bird's nest, composed of cotton, interlaced with horse-hair, was shown the author at Buena Esperansa, a plantation near Guines. It was about twice the size of a lady's thimble and contained two eggs no larger than common peas. The nest was a marvel of perfection, the cetton being bound cunningly and securely together by the long horse-hairs of which there were not more than three or four. Human fingers could not have done it so defity. Probably the bird that built the nest and laid the eggs did not weigh, all fledged over half an ounce! Parrots settle on the sour orange trees when the fruit is ripe, and fifty may be secured by a set at a time.—Golden Eute. flamingo watches by the shore of the lagoon, the waters dyed by the reflec-

OTTUMAN SOLDIERS.

The Different Races from Which the Turk-ish Army Is Drawn, In no army in the world, perhaps, except our Indian army, is there to be found a greater variety of race and hue than in that of the Sultan of Turkey. In one essential only is uniformity required—that of religious belief. To permitted to bear arms in defense of the dominions of the Padishah, and, if fate decrees, to become a chihid, a martyr for the faith. No Christian or Hebrew subjects may enter the combatant service of the Sultan, but they

render tribute for exemption in the bedel askerich, or military tax. Foremost among the peoples which furnish the best material to the Turkfurnish the best material to the Turk-ish army is the peasantry of Anatolia. Of a hardy and industrious race, singu-larly patient and long-suffering under trial and privation, the Anatol an bat-talions have always been among the most trustworthy soldiers of the Sultan. The best troops with which Mehemet Ali in the Balgarian quadrilateral con-fronted the Russians in 1877 were from fronted the Russians in 1877 were from Anatolia. Their disciplined bravery was the admiration of all who wit-nessed their conduct in action. Me-hemet All himself thought rather better, perhaps, of his Bosnians and Herzegovinians. Hardy and enduring as the Anatolians, they often showed a more fiery courage, due probably to their Slavonic blood, and, in the hands of officers capable of leading them, would have proved irresistible. But, thanks to the ignorant rashness of were decimated at the Shipka. It was with the remnants of the Bosnian regiments that Baker sub equently covered the disastrous retreat of Suleiman's army by Ichtiman and Tatar Bazardjik.
With the occupation of Bosnia and
Herzegovine by Austria this element
of military strength has been lost to
the Sultan. Almost on an equality with these first two were the troops re-cruited among the descendants of the old Turks settled in the country north and south of the Balkans—the troops with which Osman held Widdin and Plevna and the country to the west-ward of the Osma in 1877. Less impetuous than the Bosnians, they did not yield to them in the stubborness with which they would advance to or repel attack. War largely diminished their numbers, and some (not many) have remained in Bulgaria and Rou melia. The majority of the survivors have returned into Asia, from whence, five centuries ago, their ancestors crossed over to spread the terror and power of the Ottoman name in Europe. The Mussulman Bulgarian, the Pomak, lacked many of the better qualities of the true Turk; and there is evidence that some of the

worst crimes committed during the atrocity time of 1876 were the work, not of the descendants of the old Otto-man Turks, but of the Pomaks. Following these came the Albanian con-tingents to the Turkish army. Here three very diverse elements were found under one designation, varying in courage and submissiveness to discipline. The best of these men are the Tosks (the race which gave some of its most renowned and distinguished leaders to the Greek insurrection of 1826) of lower Albania and Epirus, the country of the Souliotes and Ali of Tepelen. After them may be reckoned the Arnaouts of northern Albania and the Ghegas of the center. These last were held in little esteem by the Turk'sh command ers, by reason of their want of disci-pline and the difficulty of controlling them in garrison or among the Chris-tian population. They are, besides, much under the influence of the desire for platchka, or loot, and the prevalence of vendetta between the members of different families and tribes often rendered it difficult to preserve peace among the northern Albanian regiments. For this reason they have always been among the first troops dis-

banded after war Coming after these men, but at some distance, are the Syrian Arabs. The Syrian troops that formed a portion of Mehemet Ali's army in 1871 showed very little ardor in light, and many of them took advantage of any skirmish to inflict on themselves slight wounds to exceed a service that was disto inflict on themselves slight wounds to escape a service that was distasteful to them. Among the most worthless of the contingents sent from Asia to reinforce the army in Europe in 1877 was that composed of Zebecs, drawn from the country behind Smyrna. These picturesque but cowardly and blood thirsty warlors were utterly useless against the enemy in the field; but woe to the prisoner who fell into their hands. Long before the war had terminated they were sent out of Bulgaria, to the great relief of the Turks and the population generally. But the element which most completely belied its reputation was the Circassian. Vain-glorions and truculent, the conduct of the Teherkess throughout the war was a bitter disappointment to the Turks. A more unfortunate hospitality was never exercised by the Turkish Government than when they gave refuge to those mountainears of the Carcassas after their when they gave refuge to those moun-taineers of the Careasus after their subjugation by Russia. Planted along the banks of the Danube and in the Dobria in the hope that they would be useful against Russian invasion, they proved a scourge to their neighbors, and were detested alike by Christian,

Turk and Tartar. Cattle-lifting was common with them, but horse-stealing was preferred. So systematic were their arrangements for passing on their booty that they completely evaded their booty that they completely evaded the ordinary authorities, who, however, were suspected of being in collusion with them. They never could be got to face the Russians in open fight, but occasionally stampeded their horses and surprised Cossack vedettes, who invariably paid for their want of vigilance by the loss of their heads. Such are the races from which the Ottoman army is still drawn. They do not all make good soldiers, but some of them do supply first-rate men; and properly commanded, regularly paid, decently fed and clothed, the Turkish army is still capable of holding its own against the soldiers of the Czar.—St. James Gazette.

Efforts are being made to prepare a series of railroad signals which will be understood on any road in the country. As it is at present the code of one line often conflicts or differs from that of another road, so that if a trainman sceepts a position on another road he has the whole code of signals to learn over again, and then is in constant danger of confusing the two. This would all be done away with if a miform system be adopted.—(hicago Times.

—A steamer with a stirring screw has cut the water that rolls 'twixt lover and Calais in fifty-eight minutes. hat is how far England and France

EXPENSIVE FRANCE.

Rapid Living, Costly Luxuries and High Paris is a great city for money spending. It has a wealthy population, and the million and odd hundred thousands of the poorer classes live off these. There are millionaires here from everywhere. There are more than 9,000 people who pay rents of \$600 to \$1,200 a year, and 288 who pay over \$1,006 a year each. It is said that there ero 8,000 persons in Paris who have in-comes of \$10,000 or more a year, and among them are some Americans. John. W. Mackay's wife leads the latter, and she has a big palace not far from the Champs Elysee and near the Arc de Triomphe. One of the United States Legation secretaries of the past used to estimate his yearly expenses in Paris at \$30,000, though his salary was, I suppose, not one-tenth that sum. He was a millionaire, however, and could

stand it.

Both Paris and France are heavily taxed, and France has the biggest na-tienal debt in the world. It is more than five billions of dollars, and the Government continues to spend money as though all of its citizens were rich and it had a large bank account to its credit. This year it made a new loan of more than \$17,000,000, and it is constantly increasing its army and internal improvement expenses. Since the war with Germany a Paris guide-book states that it has spent \$600,000,-000 on war material alons, and its army amounts on a peace footing to about 503,000 men. It has 200 Briga-dier Generals, and in case of a war it can muster over 4,000,000 men. Of these one-half are trained soldiers, and nearly 700,000 of the whole are wholly perpetually in France, and a fight with Germany is among the expectations of many Frenchmen. The French hate the Germans, and they have a larger army and more guns than the Ger mans. They have shown themselves goo i fighters, though they don't seem gool lighters, though they don't seem to have the staying powers and the good physiques of their enemies. Paris has been fortified, and that more strongly than ever, and they are spend-ing a great deal to build up their navy. Over forty millions were spent in 1833 and they now have 400 steamships.

With such a debt France must needs be heavily taxed. Still, the people are thrifty, and one does not see heee the poverty of England and Ireland. There is notably less dirt, and notably nore happiness. The French taxation scheme is a curious thing to an American. Every thing is taxed, and the taxation is both direct and indirect. There is a house tax, paid in propor-t on to the rental. The privilege of t on to the rental. The privilege of working at a trade or a profession is taxed. There is a land tax, and there is a tariff on articles imported from abroad. There is also the octroi tax which makes every article brought into a city pay a duty, and there are revenue stamps for bills, checks and re-ceipts. If a French farmer brings a dozen eggs into Paris he must pay tax upon them at the entrance to the city, and if his wife carries in a pound of butter she pays a percentage upon it before it can be sold. Funeral matters are taxed, and the Government makes all of the tobacco made in the

It is very poor tobacco, too, and the prices show that its revenue from this source must be very large. The gov-ernment of Paris also does the pawnbroking of the city. The interest charged is from nine and one-half to twelve per cent., and the pledges can not be rede med until one day after the money is paid back. With such taxation it is no wonder that France has an immense revenue, and that its expenditures are extravagant. year it is estimated more than \$500,-000,000 was collected and spont, and l what shall be done with the surplus .whand

. A GREAT CONVENIENCE. Why Every Country House Should Be Supplied With a Good Cistern.

Among the many important conveniences on the new premises is the old-time cistern. This is not considered an available convenience in cities where coal is so generally burned, and where The method is partly a matter of taste, yet there is no article of convenience upon the premises that should be made more an article of indispensable utility than the water supply. Notwithstanding the common belief among townspeople and farmers, that the well is both a luxury and a health-giver, still, in four cases out of five, it is a constitution of the state of t in four cases out of five, it is a convenient receptacle for more dangerous filth than can be found anywhere else in the same constricted space, on any premises. The eistern is expected to e made proof against the entrance of water, clean or otherwise, from the earth about it, while the well must be left open in its wall and bottom, that its supply may be kept up. This makes it an effective depository for filth, drained from cesspools, privies, barnyards, etc., for a distance of two or

hree hundred feet, if the soil be porous,

and for a dangerous distance in any

But with the eistern this objection does not hold, for the very system upon which it is constructed effectually sluts out all chance of leakage into it from without. If there is no spring out of which the family supply of water can be taken, then the cistern should be constructed with a view to supplying thoroughly filtered water for all cooking purposes as well as for drinking. Cisterns are, as a rule, not built of sufficient depth. They should be made not less than twelve feet desp, and fifteen to eighteen feet is better. The wall should be of brick, carefully laid brick. This very fact can be turned to account in the following manner: Build the cistern of the dimensions needed. Divide it by a four-inch partition wall, two-thirds of its cubic contents being on one side of the wall, and one-third on the other side. Build the wall convex on the side of the largest space, that it may stand the pressure of water. Receive the supply in the large state.

—At Calcutta a warm-hearted mill-cont more per pound to make pork from cooked food, spart from the ex-animals.

-Brown Bread: One cup sponge, one cup cornm al, two cups coarse flour, two tablespoons molasses, a little salt; wet with milk. Stir stiff as you can. Let stand in pans till raised.—

Toledo Blade.

-- Eggs in winter mean profit. We should try and have our poultry house clean, warm and comfortable; dust bath, ground oyster shells, and fresh clean water constantly before them .--

-A capital method of administering castor oil to children is to pour the oil into a pan over a moderate fire, break an egg into it and stir up. Then flavor with a little salt, sugar, or currant jelly.—The House'rold.

-Ham Pie: Make a crust the same -Ham Pie: Make a crust the same as for soda biscuit; line your dish; then put in a layer of potatoes sliced thin, pepper, sait, and a little butter; then a layer of lean ham; add considerable water, and you will have an excellent pie.—Chicago Journal.

To purify a room, pour a wine-glass of vinegar upon red-hot cinders and let the vapor fill the room; then open doors and windows. Cold water absorbs bad odors; keep some in cham-ber utensils, but do not drink water that has stood very long in a sleeping room. - Louisville Outlook.

-Clean irons are one of the marks of a good housekeeper. If your irons trouble you dropping black speeks from the top or sides when ironing. put them into a pan of warm soapsuds and give them a thorough scrubbing. Dry them quickly or they will rust.

Good Housekeeping,
-Snow Cake: Three fourths cup butter, two cups white sugar beaten to a cream, one cup milk, one cup of corn starch, two cups flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder; mix corn-starch, flour and baking powder to-gether, add to the butter and sugar getter, and to the butter and sugar alternately with the milk: lastly add whites of seven eggs beaten stiff. Flavor with almond. Icing: Boil two cups sugar in one half cup water, boil until it becomes a thick syrup; pour this while hot over the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, beat together until thick and cold, flavor with vanilla. Wet a broad knife in water and smooth the leing on cake. - Exchange.

EARLY COOKERY.

Subject Which Has Alway: Engaged

Of old the palate ran riot, writes Dr. J. Milner Fothergill in his excellent work on Dietetics. The Romans were both epicures and gluttons. The oysters of Britian were conveyed by relays of runners to the Roman villas. One epicure cast a slave into his fish pond to improve the flavor of his lampreys. The most absurd d shes were contrived, up to a pie of nightingales' tongues. Their tastes were not ours. Fowls were boiled in anisced water and served with a sauce containing aniseed, mint, mustard seeds and asafortida.

Nor were the Middle Ages far different. Charles V. of Germany was a notorlous gourmand. Besides ordinary meats, he had roasted horse, cats in jelly, lizard soup, fried frogs, etc., till his chef, when asked for a new dish. could only suggest a compote of watches—in allusion to that monarch's passion for such time-keepers. Animals were chased because it was found that the flesh of hunted beasts was more tender and palatable than that of those killed without such preliminary preparation. Fowls were thrashed to death to fit them for the table; while one writer gave directions "how to roast and eat a goose alive." No cruelty to an animal was too great to gratify the palate. The amount eaten. too, was enormous. The Roman had 000,000 was collected and spont, and if the meals a day; and at great feasts don't believe there is much lying awake the stomach, when full to repletion, among French politicians in thinking was emptied in order that the process what shall be done with the many of filling means and the process.

of filling m ght be recommenced. Charles V. was quite as big a was ou te as big a glutto as he was an ep oure. At a dinner of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, Asham saw him make his way through sod beef, roast mutton and baked hare. after which he fed full well on a capon. Nor did he forget to drink with it all. "He had his head in the glass five times as long as any of them and drank no less at once than a quart of Rhine

pitch and gravel roofs prevail. But in villages and country towns and on farms a cistern should always be built. The method is partly a matter of taste.

better book of cookery than has ever yet been written." he boasted. "It yet been written." he boasted. "It should be a book on philosophical principles." So important did he deem the subject that he said contemptously: "A woman may spin, but she can not make a good book of cookery." Dr. Kitchener, the author of "The Cook's Oracle," had a library of works devoted to food and cookery, consisting of no less than two hundred and fifty volum is. It can not be said that the subject has not received considerable attention in all ages. — Good House keeping.

FOOD FOR HOGS.

the Brault of Feeding Experiments at the Wisconsin Agricultural Station.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station has been making some feeding experiments, and among others. nine plain bred pigs with some Bork-shire blood in them, were used to determine the relative value of corn meal, shorts, and a mixture of the two for feeding purposes. The pigs, weighing about 180 pounds each, were separated into three lots. Lot No. 1 was wall should be of brick, carefully laid up with coment. and if a coating of cement is spread upon the outside of the brick as the wall goes up, all seeping of water, clean or otherwise, from the outside will be prevented, for bear in mind that water will filter through the brick. This rear fact can be turned to continue to the corn was estimated at 35 cents per bushel, and the shorts cost 70 cents per bushel. cents per bushel, and the shorts cost 70 cents per 100 pounds. The result indicated that to produce a pound of pork with meal alone cost 4.3 cents, requiring 5.3 pounds of meal. It required the same amount of shorts, cost quired the same amount of shorts, cost-ing 3.7 cents to produce a pound of in-crease. But 3.3 cents worth of the mixture produced the same result. While a single experiment is by no means conclusive, it would indicate that a mixture of eern and shorts will make charges pork than corn alone. Receive the supply in the large space and it will filter through the bricks into the smaller compartment, from which draw your supply. The whole should be thoroughly cleaned once a year, at which time the convex side of the partition wall should be very thoroughly cleaned.—National Live-Stock Journal. more than the pree paid at the Wis-consin Experiment Station. Experi-ments with regard to the value of cooked and uncooked food at the sta-tion indicated that it cost one-half

-Fruit growers, gardeners and small farmers tind the bill for fertil zers quite an item of expense, much of which could be saved if proper care was used in composting their manure and availing themselves of all the fertilizing matter within their reach. To properly compost farmyard manure requires con-siderable labor, but it is richly repaid. Every farmer should have a compost heap which should be under shelter, and so arranged that the excrements can not dissolve and soak away. - De-

United States Senator Blackburn says Red Star Cough Cure is safe and reliable Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

THERE are 103 different species of sharks. Take your choice.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sad Case of Polsoning

A Sad Case of Poisoning is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, acrofulous affections, sick-headaches, and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause, and putting the liver in a healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

"WHEN two pugilists step into the ring what kind of a musical composition are they going to perform?" inquired one trav-eling man of another. "Give it up." "A knock turn," was the reply.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting, than to sit in a room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing his or her throat of the mucus which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

ToLD in few words: "Boy-Gun-Glad-Fun— Cun—Bust—Boy—Dust."

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BROWNHAL TROCHES. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes.

Can anybody tell why popular subscrip tions are so very unpopular .- Boston Tre

• • • Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistule. Pamphlet of par-ticulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A rue is the only thing that has its tows behind .-- St. Paul Herald.

COMPLEXIONAL Defects are eradicated, not hidden, by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

WHEN is butter like Irish children! When Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

A CAT-BOAT is always dangerous when i qualls.—Lowell Citizen. OXYGEN CURE. Throat, lung, nervous diseases. Book free. Dr. Geppert, Cincinnati, C

A morro for young lovers-So-fa and no father.-N. Y. Independent.

BRONCHITIS is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption. A YACHT is always for sail.-Merchant

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.

| | CINCINNATI, Nov. 29. | Y |
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| | LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common \$1 25 @ 2 00 Choice Butchers 3 00 @ 3 75 | ÷ |
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Rheumatism

by the decomposition of the gelatinous and albu-minous tissues, circulates with the blood and attacks the fibrous tissues, particularly in the joints, and thus causes the local manifestations of the disease The back and shoulders are the parts usually as facted by resumatism, and the joints at the ances, ankles, hips and wrists are also sometimes attacked. Thousands of people have found in Hood's Sarasparilla a positive and permanent cure for rheums tiam. This medicine, by its purifying and witalising action on the blood, corrects the cause of the disease, and it also gives strength to every function of the body. If you suffer from rheumatism try Hood's Sarasparilla.

Hood's Barsaparilla.

"About a year ago I was pretty well run down, being troubled with rheumatism and indigestion, and my blood being very poor. I began to take Hood's Barsaparilla and it gave me great relief."

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100 Doses One Dollar COCKLE'S **ANTI-BILIOUS**

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